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(54) Oil-in-water microemulsions

(57) Water-insoluble pharmaceutically active substances such as cyclosporin are formulated for administration in the form of an oil-in-water microemulsion, wherein the active substance is fully dissolved in the dispersed oil particles. The oil is C₈ to C₂₀ fatty acid vegetable oil glycerides, and lecithin and another surfactant are included to form and stabilise the microemulsion in which the hydrophilic phase comprises propylene glycol. A preconcentrate comprising the above components but free from any hydrophilic phase can be utilised to make up the compositions, which are most suitably soft gelatine capsules or oral administration fluids. The glycerides are preferably from castor oil, coconut oil or peanut oil.

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Description

This invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions for the administration of water-insoluble pharmaceutically active substances.

5 There are a number of pharmaceutically active substances which are water-insoluble and which, as a result, present a number of problems for their safe administration and bioavailability. Among such substances are the cyclosporins, and water-insoluble peptides, antimicrobials and antineoplastics, for example. There have been many proposals of pharmaceutical formulations for the administration of the cyclosporins, some of which are described in the following patent specifications: WO92/09299, GB-A-2015339, GB-A-2270842, WO94/08610, WO92/18105, GB-A-10 2228198, US-A-4388307, GB-A-2222770, EP-A-0539319 and EP-A-0589843.

In general, because the cyclosporins are hydrophobic, pharmaceutical compositions containing them usually comprise lipophilic materials such as oils. GB-A-2228198 describes, for example, pharmaceutical compositions containing cyclosporin in a carrier medium of a fatty acid triglyceride, a glycerol fatty acid partial ester or propylene glycol or sorbitol complete or partial ester, and a surface active agent having an HLB of at least 10. These oil-based compositions are 15 not intended to be emulsified in water but are used as such, and are preferably free of ethanol.

Other cyclosporin compositions are known which contain not only hydrophobic oils but also hydrophilic materials such as propylene glycol and ethanol in which cyclosporins are soluble. There compositions are in the form of emulsions. Emulsions have certain advantages over oil-based single phase compositions, and EP-A-0589843 describes some cyclosporin emulsion compositions containing, as the carrier medium, a hydrophilic organic solvent, a mixed 20 mono-, di- and tri-glyceride or a transesterified and polyethoxylated vegetable oil, a polyoxyethylene sorbitan-fatty acid ester surfactant, and an aqueous phase. The carrier medium with the cyclosporin but without the aqueous phase is described as an emulsion concentrate.

In recent times, microemulsions have been developed for cyclosporin administration and these have provided provided further advantages over the prior known (coarse) emulsions, especially for oral administration formulations. It is 25 also known to provide so-called "microemulsion concentrates". For example, GB-A-2222770 describes a pharmaceutical microemulsion concentrate composition comprising cyclosporin, a hydrophilic phase, a lipophilic phase and a surfactant. This concentrate is converted to a microemulsion by adding water or another suitable aqueous medium.

These and other microemulsions for cyclosporin are all made by dissolving the cyclosporin in a hydrophilic phase 30 e.g. propylene glycol, and then mixing the solution with the oil and eventually with an aqueous phase. We have found that there can be a tendency with these microemulsions for solid microfine cyclosporin to be formed during their use, e.g. after administration. This is basically undesirable, and we have now found that microemulsions can be made in which this tendency is very much reduced or totally absent.

In particular, we have found that if the water-insoluble active substance is first dissolved directly in the lipophilic 35 phase, rather than in a hydrophilic phase, and then the oil-in-water microemulsion produced therefrom, the substance remains in solution in the lipophilic (oil) phase. This phase is distributed throughout the aqueous phase of the microemulsions as very tiny particles, and it appears that in this way the substance can be taken up very easily and efficiently by the body. In addition, there is no precipitation of the substance out of the oil solution.

In one aspect the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition in the form of a stable oil-in-water 40 microemulsion, which composition comprises

- a) a water-insoluble pharmaceutically active material;
- b) C_8 to C_{20} fatty acid mono-, di, or tri-glycerides from a vegetable oil or any mixture of two or more thereof;
- c) a phospholipid and another surfactant; and
- 45 d) a hydrophilic phase; wherein component (a) has been wholly directly dissolved in component (b), component (b) is dispersed as tiny particles in component (d), and the composition is free from ethanol.

The invention also provides a concentrate for mixture with a hydrophilic phase to form a microemulsion of the invention, the concentrate composition comprising:

- 50 a) a water-insoluble pharmaceutically active material;
- b) a C_8 to C_{20} fatty acid mono-, di-, or tri-glyceride from a vegetable oil or any mixture of two or more thereof; and
- c) a phospholipid and another surfactant;

55 wherein component (a) is directly dissolved in component (b), and component (c) is such that, upon mixing the composition with a hydrophilic phase, a stable oil-in-water microemulsion is formed in which component (a) is in solution in the micro dispersed oil particles, the said concentrate being free from a hydrophilic phase.

The invention also provides a process for making a concentrate or microemulsion of the invention, wherein component (a) is dissolved directly in component (b) and not in component (d). It is to be understood that component (a) is

dissolved directly in component (b) rather than first being dissolved in another liquid and the solution then mixed with component (b).

EP-A-327280 describes dissolving cyclosporin in a mono- or di-glyceride of a C_6 - C_{10} fatty acid. The solution can then be emulsified in an aqueous medium. However, these emulsions are not microemulsions and do not contain the mixture of lecithin and another surfactant which is especially used, together with the particular triglycerides component (b) all of which are necessary to obtain the significant advantages of the invention.

Microemulsions are transparent due to the very small particle size of the dispersed phase, typically less than 200nm. Such small droplets produce only weak scattering of visible light when compared with that from the coarse droplets (1-10 μ m) of normal emulsions. An essential difference between microemulsions and emulsions is that microemulsions form spontaneously and, unlike emulsions, require little mechanical work in their formulation. General reviews on microemulsions are provided by Attwood, D. et al, J. Colloid Interface Sci. 46:249 and Kahlweit, M. et al, J. Colloid Interface Sci. 118:436.

In the present invention, component (a) is a water-insoluble pharmaceutically active material. The invention is particularly useful with the cyclosporins, e.g. cyclosporin A, dihydrocyclosporin C, cyclosporin D and dihydrocyclosporin D. It is also useful with other water-insoluble substances such as, for example, taxol.

In the compositions of the invention, component (a) is in solution in component (b). Component (b) can be a single glyceride or any mixture of glycerides (mono- and/or di- and/or tri-) derived from vegetable oils and containing C_8 to C_{20} fatty acid residues. The preferred oils are coconut oil, peanut oil and castor oil. The whole oils can be used or the refined glycerides. The preferred glycerides are those containing C_{12} to C_{18} fatty acid residues, especially triglycerides, and these are the major components of the preferred oils.

The compositions of the three oils are as follows:

Castor Oil:

Tryglycerides of:	ricinoleic acid	87%
	oleic acid	7%
	linoleic acid	3%
	palmitic acid	2%
	stearic acid	1%

and dihydroxystearic acid in trace amounts

Coconut oil:

Tryglycerides of mainly lauric and myristic acids with smaller proportions of capric, caproic acid, caprylic acid, oleic acid, palmitic acid and stearic acid.

Peanut oil:

Glycerides of:	oleic acid	56%
	linoleic acid	26%
	palmitic acid	8.3%
	stearic acid	3.1%
	arachidic acid	2.4%
	behenic acid	3.1%
	lignoceric acid	1.1%

and capric and lauric acid in trace amounts.

Component (c) is a mixture of a phospholipid, preferably lecithin, and another surfactant to provide the stable microemulsion. Those skilled in the art will be aware of many surfactants which can be used, but we prefer to use polyoxyl 40 hydrogenated castor oil, polyoxyethylene-sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene-sorbitan monopalmitate, polyoxyethylene-sorbitan monolaurate or polyoxyethylene-sorbitan monostearate. These surfactants are extremely effective with lecithin and are highly preferred. Any lecithin can be used but we prefer soya lecithin and egg lecithin. Hydroxylated lecithins are particularly suitable, especially when component (a) is a cyclosporin, since lecithin per se can be lipophilic to an extent sufficient to affect the desired spontaneous formation of a microemulsion.

In the microemulsions of the invention, component (d) is a hydrophilic phase. The preferred material is propylene glycol, but other substances can be used. Ethanol cannot be present. Water can of course also be present but it is not preferred. Despite the use of propylene glycol, component (a) remains wholly dissolved in the oil phase (component (b)).

In use, the microemulsion preconcentrates of the invention are diluted with aqueous liquid (eg. water, fruit juice, milk, etc) to form an oil-in-water microemulsion, e.g. for oral administration. This aids in ready absorption as the surface area of the globules is largely increased. The role played by bile salts in the initial step of fragmentation of fat globules, essential for fat digestion, is circumvented.

In the compositions of the invention, the polar phospholipid lecithin aids in emulsification of the fat and absorption of triglycerides into the GIT. The combination of HLB values of the polar lecithin and for example, the polyoxyl-40-hydrogenated castor oil, is very suitable for forming a balanced microemulsion.

The rate determining factor for the absorption of drug in the vehicle is not the enzymatic metabolism of triglycerides but rests primarily in the breakdown of the fat globules into micro particles since the enzymes (lipases) act mainly at the surface of the fat globules.

In the preconcentrates of the invention, the amounts of the components, in percent by weight, are as follows:

Component		General	Usual	Preferred
(a)	active pharmaceutical	1-12%	2.5-10%	7-10%
(b)	oil phase	20-80%	30-60%	40-50%
(c)	phospholipid	1-10%	3-8%	5-6%
	other surfactant	10-60%	20-50%	35-40%

In the microemulsions, the weight percent of hydrophilic phase is generally up to about 75%, most usually from 15 to 50%, and preferably from 35 to 50%.

The compositions can consist only of the components described, or they can contain other substances. For example, in order to prevent oxidation/rancidification of the natural oils, an antioxidant, e.g. α -tocopherol can be used. Propyl gallate may be used as an alternative.

In order that the invention may be more fully understood, the following Examples are given by way of illustration only.

EXAMPLES 1-4

Microemulsion preconcentrates were made of the substances indicated, by simple mixing. The cyclosporin A was completely dissolved in the oil phase in each case.

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Preconcentrate 1:	
Component	Parts
Castor oil	3.0700
Coconut oil	1.6050
Polyoxyl-40 Hydrogenated Castor oil	3.7500
Lecithin	0.5650
α -tocopherol	0.0100
Cyclosporin A	1.0000

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Preconcentrate 2:	
Component	Parts
Castor oil	3.1450
Arachis oil	1.5425
Polysorbate-80 (Tween 80)	3.7500
Lecithin	0.5525
α -tocopherol	0.0100
Cyclosporine A	1.0000

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Preconcentrate 3:	
Component	Parts
Castor oil	4.1484
Coconut oil	2.0416
Polyoxyl-40 Hydrogenated Castor oil	2.5000
Lecithin	0.3000
α -tocopherol	0.0100
Cyclosporine A	1.0000

Preconcentrate 4:	
Component	Parts
Castor oil	4.690
Coconut oil	1.500
Polysorbate-80 (Tween 80)	2.500
Lecithin	0.300
α -tocopherol	0.010
Cyclosporin A	1.000

When diluted with water or propylene glycol, or another hydrophilic substance, oil-in-water microemulsions formed spontaneously. There was no evidence of any insolubilisation of the cyclosporin.

The microemulsion preconcentrates were filled into bottles to be administered as a drink solution using a syringe or more preferably with the aid of a metered dose pump with a dropper actuator. The formulations were also encapsulated in soft gelatin capsules.

The compositions described in Examples 1 to 4 were subjected to stability examinations under accelerated conditions of temperature and humidity. The solutions were stored at RT ($25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$), Ref, 40°C -80% RH and 45°C after filling into flint glass vials.

Simultaneously with the examination of solutions prepared according to the process of the invention, the stability of the commercially available Sandimmun Neoral capsules containing 100 mg cyclosporin A per capsule was also examined.

The quantitative determination of cyclosporin A was performed by using HPLC method under the following conditions of chromatography:

Pump : Waters -510 HPLC Pump
 Detector : Waters -484 tunable absorbance detector
 Injector : Waters -715 ultra wisp sample processor
 Column : 4.6 mm x 25 cm column with L16 packing
 Thermostat : 70° - For capsules
 50° - For oral solution
 Eluant : Filtered and degassed mixture of acetonitrile, water, methanol and phosphoric acid (550:400:50:0.5)
 Flow rate : 1 ml/min of the eluant
 Integrator : Waters -746

It was observed from the above examinations that the stability of solutions prepared according to the process of the invention did not differ from the stability of the commercially available composition.

Examples 5-9

Microemulsions of the invention were made of the compositions indicated, by dissolving the cyclosporin A in the oils and then forming the oil-in-water emulsions. The procedure was:

- dissolve the cyclosporin A in the mixture of oils with slight warming and under stirring to obtain a clear yellow liquid. Confirm the complete dissolution of the drug by microscopy.
- add the surfactant and hydroxylated lecithin in that order, with stirring.
- add the propylene glycol with stirring. Stirring was continued for an hour to ensure the formation of a homogeneous translucent to opalescent microemulsion.
- add the alpha tocopherol and mix thoroughly.

Example 5:

Preparation of W/O microemulsion for administration in Soft Gelatin capsules:

Component	Parts
Castor oil	1.7200
Coconut oil	0.8000
Polyoxyl-40 Hydrogenated Castor oil	3.3512
Lecithin	0.4200
α - tocopherol	0.0088
Propylene glycol	1.5000
Cyclosporin A	1.0000

Example 6:

Preparation of O/W microemulsion for administration as oral solution:

Component	Parts
Castor Oil	1.2700
Arachis oil	0.6050
Polysorbate-80 (Tween 80)	3.7500
Lecithin	0.5525
α - tocopherol	2.0100
Propylene glycol	2.8125
Cyclosporin A	1.0000

Example 7:

Preparation of O/W microemulsion for administration as oral solution:

Component	Parts
Castor oil	1.3550
Coconut oil	0.6450
Polyoxyl-40 Hydrogenated Castor oil	3.7500
Lecithin	0.5525
α - tocopherol	0.0100
Propylene glycol	2.6875
Cyclosporin A	1.0000

Example 8

Preparation of O/W microemulsion for administration as oral solution:

Component	Parts
Castor oil	0.800
Coconut oil	0.200
Polysorbate-80 (Tween 80)	2.490
Lecithin	0.300
α -tocopherol	0.010
Propylene glycol	5.200
Cyclosporin A	1.000

Example 9

Preparation of O/W microemulsion for administration as oral solution:

Component	Parts
Castor oil	1.200
Coconut oil	0.300
Polyoxyl-40 Hydrogenated Castor oil	2.490
Lecithin	0.300
α -tocopherol	0.010
Propylene glycol	4.700
Cyclosporin A	1.000

The oral solution which is filled into bottles can be administered using a syringe or more preferably with the aid of a metered dose pump with a dropper actuator.

The compositions described in Examples 5 to 9 were subjected to stability examinations under accelerated conditions of temperature and humidity. The solutions were stored at RT ($25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$), Ref, 40°C -80% RH and 45°C after filling into flint glass vials.

Simultaneously with the examination of solutions prepared according to the process of the invention, the stability of the commercially available Sandimmun Neoral capsules containing 100 mg cyclosporin A per capsule was also examined.

The quantitative determination of cyclosporin A was performed by using HPLC method under the conditions previously noted (Examples 1 to 4).

It was observed from the above examination that the stability of solutions prepared according to the process of invention did not differ from the stability of the commercially available composition.

Example 10

A drink formulation was made by taking an appropriate amount of the preconcentrate of Example 1 (to give the prescribed dose of cyclosporin A) and adding about 50 ml (or a glassful) of orange-flavoured cordial. The mixture was stirred and was then ready for oral consumption.

Claims

1. A pharmaceutical composition in the form of a preconcentrate for mixture with a hydrophilic phase to form a microemulsion, which composition comprises:

all fatty acids available

- a) a water-insoluble pharmaceutically active material;
 b) C₈ to C₂₀ fatty acid mono-, di- or tri-glycerides from a vegetable oil or any mixture of two or more thereof; and
 c) a phospholipid and another surfactant;

wherein component (a) is directly dissolved in component (b), and component (c) is such that, upon mixing the composition with a hydrophilic phase, a stable oil-in-water microemulsion is formed in which component (a) is in solution in the micro dispersed oil particles, the said preconcentrate being free from a hydrophilic phase.

2. A pharmaceutical composition in the form of a stable oil-in-water microemulsion, which composition comprises

- a) a water-insoluble pharmaceutically active material;
 b) C₈ to C₂₀ fatty acid mono-, di-, or tri-glycerides from a vegetable oil, or any mixture of two or more thereof;
 c) a phospholipid and another surfactant; and
 d) a hydrophilic phase;

wherein component (a) has been wholly directly dissolved in component (b), component (b) is dispersed as tiny particles in component (d), and the composition is free from ethanol.

3. A composition according to claim 1 or 2, wherein component (a) is a cyclosporin, or another water-insoluble peptide, or a water-insoluble antimicrobial or antineoplastic substance.
4. A composition according to claim 3, wherein component (a) is cyclosporin A, dihydrocyclosporin C, cyclosporin D or dihydrocyclosporin D, or desmopresin, calcitonin, insulin, leuprolide, erythropoietin, a cephalosporin, vincristine, vinblastine, taxol or etoposide.
5. A composition according to claim 1,2,3 or 4, wherein in component (b) the glycerides are of C₁₂ to C₁₈ fatty acids.
6. A composition according to claim 1,2,3,4 or 5, wherein component (b) is whole castor oil, peanut oil or coconut oil, or is derived therefrom.
7. A composition according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the phospholipid in component (c) is lecithin, preferably soya lecithin or egg lecithin.
8. A composition according to claim 7, wherein in component (c) the lecithin is hydroxylated lecithin.
9. A composition according to any of claims 1 to 8, wherein in component (c) said surfactant is polyoxyl 40 hydrogenated castor oil, polyoxyethylene-sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene-sorbitan monopalmitate, polyoxyethylene-sorbitan monolaurate or polyoxyethylene-sorbitan monostearate.
10. A composition according to any of claims 1 to 9, wherein the weight ratio of component (a) to component (b) is from 1:1 to 1:10.
11. A composition according to any of claims 1 to 10, wherein the weight ratio of component (a) to said phospholipid is from 1:0.5 to 1:5.0.
12. A composition according to any of claims 1 to 11, wherein the weight ratio of component (a) to said surfactant is from 1:1 to 1:5.0.
13. A process for making a composition according to claim 2, which comprises dissolving component (a) in component (b) optionally with component (c), and then mixing the resulting solution with component (d) and component (c) if not included earlier.
14. A process according to claim 13, wherein a preconcentrate composition as claimed in claim 1 is mixed with component (d).

15. A soft gelatin capsule which comprises a composition as claimed in claim 2, or as claimed in any of claims 3 to 12 when dependent on claim 2.

5 16. An oral administration fluid which comprises a composition as claimed in claim 2, or as claimed in any of claims 3 to 12 when dependent on claim 2.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 95 30 6022

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	DE-A-32 25 706 (A.NATTERMANN & CIE GMBH) * claims 1-13 * * page 7, line 13 - line 17 * ---	1,3,5,7, 13,14	A61K9/107 A61K38/13
X	WO-A-93 18752 (PHARMOS CORP.) * claims 1-15,22-24 * * page 8, line 10 - page 9, line 35 * * page 12, line 16 - line 26 * ---	2-9,13	
X	EP-A-0 521 799 (YISSUM RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.....) * claims 1-10 * * page 3, line 30 - line 41 * * page 4, line 43 - page 5, line 3 * ---	2,5-8, 13,14	
X	EP-A-0 429 248 (SHISEIDO COMPANY LIMITED) * claims 1-10 * ---	2-9,13, 14	
Y	EP-A-0 651 995 (DR. HANS DIETL) * claims 1-20 * * page 5, line 20 - line 23 * * example 1 * ---	2-11, 13-16	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) A61K
Y,D	EP-A-0 327 280 (SANKYO COMPANY LTD) * claims 1-22 * * page 8; examples 1-4 * ---	2-11, 13-16	
A,D	EP-A-0 589 843 (SANDOZ AG) * claims 1-10 * * page 6, line 2 - line 7 * ---	1-16	
A D	FR-A-2 636 534 (SANDOZ S.A.) * claims 1-30 * & GB-A-2 222 770 -----	1-16	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 7 March 1996	Examiner Siatou, E
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application I : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

